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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Vol. XI. SATURDAY, November 19, 1796. No. 533.

LAND for SALE and SETTLEMENT.

WHEREAS The Pennsylvania Population Company, have purchased, of the State of Pennsylvania, several large and valuable tracts of land, lying in the Triangle Presque-Isle, on Lake Erie and on the waters of Beaver Creek, French Creek and Alleghen; River, and having had the said tracts surveyed and divided into 400 acre lots, do now offer PARTS of them to the public for sale on the most reasonable terms and payments. The company having deputed and appointed Judah Colt, Esq.; also one of the members of their board of managers, their agent in general, and also with exclusive powers to dispose of a large tract of land to settlers: and having appointed Thomas Reese, William Power and Ennion Williams, Esquires, their agents for disposing of the other PARTS of the company's land, agreeably to such directions as they may receive.

The said Colt will reside at Presqu'isle on Lake Erie, the said Reese at Presqu'isle, the said Power at Conewago Creek and said Williams, at the forks of Little Beaver Creek, where they will keep their respective offices for the company's lands, in which great encouragement will be given to actual settlers and families, who come to reside in the country. Individuals or companies applying at their office, respectively, may be informed of those terms, where attendance will be given, maps of the company's land exhibited, particular tracts shewn, and all due attention paid to applicants. Encouragement will be given to useful mechanicks who first apply.

Roads will be opened and mills erected. Stores of provisions, implements, &c. are laid in to be sold on reasonable terms to persons settling on the lands, which the company have to dispose of.

The lands are good, the soil rich, the climate healthy, and they possess many advantages from water communications.

For farther particulars those who are inclined to treat for any part of the same are referred to the agents aforesaid.

JOHN NICHOLSON, President.
JOHN FIELD, THEO. CAZENOVE, WALTER STEWART, } Managers.

FOR SALE,

By James Horner & Co.

A very neat and accurate copper-plate plan of the town of Erie—situate on Lake Erie, at the harbour of the peninsula or bay of Presqu'isle, taken from actual survey, as laid out agreeably to an act of Assembly of the state of Pennsylvania.

The town is in form an oblong on the bay divided into three equal sections or divisions—each square of which is a mile—it is therefore one mile wide, and three miles long, the streets intersect each other at right angles—and are some of them 100 the others 60 feet wide.

Exclusive of the lots reserved for public use, it contains 3591 town lots, which are all numbered according to the original plan, and will admit of considerable increase by division—the most of them being 82 feet in width and 185 feet in length.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 26, 1796.

BENJAMIN HERR

HAS for SALE, a Large & General Assortment of

Merchandize,

Which he will sell upon reasonable terms, for Cash or Merchantable Country Produce, in the House of John Hamsher (Coppersmith) living in 4th Street,

Pittsburgh.

BOALTING CLOTHS

Broad-clothes	Carimer
Corduroys	Velvets
Thicksets	Satinet
Royal rib	Nankeens
Fustians	Vest patterns
Callicoes	Muslins
Dimity	Muslinets
Cotton Stripes	Bed-Ticken
Bed Borched Blankets	Cotten Hdkfs.
English Bandans	India Bandans
Cotton Bandans	Linnen Hdkfs'
Men's Hose	Women's Hose
Cotton, Worsted & Milled Gloves	Woolen Mitts.
Children's Hose	Gold & Silver Watches
Mill & Hand-Saws	Main-springs for do.
Files for do.	Watch-chains & seals
Rasps, locks & Hinges	Dutch Scythes
Cutting Knives	Oil & Whetstones
Shovels & Tongs	Caslings
Knives & Forks	Rifles & Locks
Saddles & Saddlebags	Aggut Flints
Powder, Lead & Shot	Wool & Cotton Cards
Plain-bits	Shoe buckles & Shoes
Cupping & spring Lancets	Tanners Oil
	Surveyors Compaces
Window Glass	Letter paper
Sherry Wine	French Brandy
Spirits & Whiskey	Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Saffron, Copperas, Allum & Rosin.
Anised, Sal Glauber	Aloes
Juniper Oil	Liquorice stick and Ball
Golden Tincture Demalta,	Balsam

With many other articles too tedious to mention.

A list of letters remaining in the Post Office at Greensburgh, Oct. 29th 1796.

JAMES Anderson, John Buchanan, Archibald Boyd, George Bell, George Brodley, Wm. Bayle, John Bovard, Wm. Cowan, John Clarke, Andrew Donaldson, Wm. Divin, Alex. Dougherty, Daniel Dunrery, Wm Downey, Saml. Ewing, Jas. Frances, Edward Fitzgerald, John Fergey, John A. Fischer, Alex. Frew, George Graham, Jas. Gilfoy, Richard Grimes, Daniel Hutton, John Hartlet, James Hill, John Hatch, Wm. Hamilton, James Hannah, Andrew Hindman, Elanor Hays, Jas. Henerach, Hugh Hamilton, John Henderson, Wm. Henery Jas Hunter, Wm. Hays, Jas. Hanah, Benjamin Jones, Jas. Likn, Zachs. Laird, Joseph Longry, Stephen Lowry, Gordon Lowry, Francis Lytle, Samuel Loyan, Jas. Miller, Durkin Magee, Nancy Marshal, Hannah M'Ilverine, Widow Martin, John M'Call, John M'Quiston, Archibald Maxwell, Chas. M'Cully, Samuel M'Donald, Neal M'Bride, Wm. M'Kelvey, Joseph Miller, Fredrick Mover, Samuel M'Farland, Andrew M'Bride, James Nash Jas. Nichleson, Wm. Patton, Charles Pollock, Rob. Patrick, David Ryal, Andrew Ruhey, John Ryan, Jas. Rose, Hugh Ross, Jas. Sipson, David Smith, John Smith, Thos. Sampson, Jeremiah Smith, Samuel Taylor, Anthony Ulurge, John Wells Daniel Wallace, Wm Watson, Elisha Wall, Thos. Wallace.

WANTED,

IMMEDIATELY three or foure Journeymen Saddlers. Enquire of the Printer

Just received and for Sale,
BY
J. WRENSHALL.

AN assortment of groceries, rose and Indian Blankets, Baize, Flannel, Coatings, low prised Forest Cloths, with a general assortment of dry goods & hardware. Wholesale and retail.

Pittsburgh, Nov 10.

TAKEN up as a stray by the subscriber, on the 20, September an iron gray Horse, about six or seven years old, no brand or ear mark about 13 hands high. The owner is desired to come prove property, pay charges and take him away.

Wm. ELLIOT.

Hamiltons Island, Nov. 10.

NOTICE,

IS hereby given all those indebted to the estate of Thomas Kyle deceased, to make immediate payment and all who have any claims against said estate, are desired to bring them in that they may be adjusted and paid.

ELIZ. KYLE, Extr.
EDW. COOK, Extr.

Oct. 28, 1796.

Foreign Intelligence.

DUBLIN, Sept. 10.

IN the county of Armagh, & in part of Down, a barbarous and bloody persecution continues to ravage without control. Blowing the brains out of unoffending & industrious men cutting off the legs of others, and prostrating houses and cabbins, are daily enormities. At Market-Hill, they have added fire to the sword, & burnt nine houses at mid-day,——On Thursday evening last, a number of commissioning broadcloth weavers, assembled on the Combe, armed with swords and bludgeons, and having fixed on a few inoffensive peaceable men, whome they denominated Rebels, or Kenny men, they cut and abused them in a most shocking manner. We are happy to hear that vigorous measures are about to be adopted by the mayor to suppress this dangerous combination; his lordship means to call a meeting of the manufacturers, and, with their co-operation, to afford protection and support to those unhappy men on whom these combinators have wreaked their vengeance.

LONDON, September 25.

The emperor of Germany has declared that he will put himself at the head of his armies, when the volunteer reinforcement shall amount to 100,000 men!

The quantity of gold and silver imported into Spain yearly from S. America, amounts to between five and six millions sterling. There are stamps erected in the ships for striking dollars, and other pieces, during their long voyage home. Should we go seriously to war with Spain, we shall revenge the shade of Montezuma; and the oppressed Peruvian will, perhaps, yet throw off the iron chains which the European's thirst of gold has loaded him with.

During the last Spanish war, many manufacturers in Birmingham, and other manufacturing towns, used to pay their workmen with Spanish dollars, which went at the rate of 4s 6d. a piece.

Some dispatches were received on Saturday at Mr. Dundas's office in Parliament street, from an officer at the Austrian head quarters: Colonel Crawford, who was the usual correspondent of the war secretary, has met the chance of war, having been killed in one of the late battles between the Austrian and French armies.

PARIS, September 14.

Within these few days, several members of the revolutionary committees have blown out their brains. Justice is anticipated, they saw that all the world conspired against them.

Admiral Richery, who sailed from Cadiz early in August, and of whose destination so many conjectures were formed, arrived at Brest about the middle of last month, with his fleet and four Spanish ships, that had accompanied him from Cadiz.

A great number of the Jacobins condemned by the Military Commission, are to be shot this evening.

The plans of aggrandizement of the King of Prussia are known. He wishes to govern Europe. Some politicians are afraid that this aggrandizement may, one day become unfortunate for the French Republic. Of what consequence is it to weaken the House of Austria, if the King of Prussia prosits of it to extend his conquests. It is only by a system of equilibrium that we can establish a general pacification.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

Fermont, on the 20th of August in the name of the Committee of Finance, made a report on the state of the Finances, the resources, revenues and expenditure of the Republic

"The daily expence," said Fermont, "is three millions of livres, or nearly 1100 millions a year; to that by the 1st of Nivose (Dec. 22), the government will want for the expences of the campaign, about 400 millions in money. The termination of the La Vendee, and other circumstances, have permited the diminution of the expenditure a million yearly.

"The resources to the 1st Nivose are.

	Millions
Remaining of the forced loan,	349
Land tax,	300
Personal contribution,	25
Other objects,	70
Payment for the national domains,	200
Military contributions,	50
Bills on foreign countries,	80
Other objects	26
	1100

"Should these resources be reduced even to 800 millions, there will be then double the sum wanted.

"The revenues for the fifth year will be 502 millions, which will be further augmented by proposed imposts on the roads, tobacco and other articles of luxury. But in order to put the government in a condition to defray the expences of war, the Commission proposes two resolutions:

1. To authorise the Directory to sell two millions of national domains in Belgium.

2. To grant a fresh delay of a month for the payment of the direct contribution; after which, persons shall not be permitted to pay but in money or mandates, at the current price.

These two resolutions were unanimously agreed to by the Council.

By an arret of the Directory of the 25th ult. the Army of the Co[illegible]

Ocean, and the army of the Interior, e been suppressed. The following is preamble to the arret.

"The Executive Directory, considering r the troubles which rendered the for- ion of the army of the Coasts of the an, and of the Interior, necessary, no ger to exist that the seditious who had raif the standard of rebellion, have been dif- rsed, and that all the inhabitants of the ntries which were the-atre of war, e returned to their obedience, and to a submission to the laws: considering al- that it is the interest of the Nation to in- duce the strictest œconomy into the ex- nces of the government and to restore, as r as possible, order to the Finances, de- ce as follows:

1. The army of the Sea Coasts and of the terior, shall be and are hereby suppressed nd the staff officers reduced to half pay, om the first of Vendemaire, to the fifth ear.

2. The 12th, 13th, 14th and 22d divisions nexed to the Sea Coasts, shall remain un- er the orders of General Hoche, as Com- mander in Chief—He is consequently au- horised to keep with him three Brigadier enerals and three Adjutant Generals, of hich to dispose as the service may require.

3. The War Minister is charged with the xecution of the present decree, of which e will give an account to the Directory, nd print the same."

American Intelligence.

PHILADELPHIA, November 1.

The following is a communication from the Minister of the French Republic, resi- dent in the city, to the Secretary of State of the United States:

"The undersigned Minister Plenipoten- tiary of the French Republic, in conformity to the orders of his government, has the ho- nor of transmitting to the Secretary of State of the United States, a resolution taken by the Executive Directory of the French Re- public, on the 14th Messidor, 4th year, re- lative to the conduct which the ships of war of the Republic are to hold towards neutral vessels. The flag of the Republic will treat the flag of neutrals, in the same manner as they shall suffer it to be treated by the En- glish.

"The sentiment which the American Government have manifested to the under- signed Minister Plenipotentiary, do not per- mit him to doubt, that they will see, in its true light, this measure as far as it may con- cern the United States, and that they will also feel, that it is dictated by imperious cir- cumstances, and approved by justice.

"Great Britain, during the war she has carried on against the Republic, has not ceased using ever means in her power to add scourge, scourges still more terrible. She has used the well known liberality of the French Nation, to the detriment of that Na- tion. Knowing how faithful France has always been in the observance of treaties—Knowing that it was a principle of the Re- public to respect the flags of all Nations, the British Government, from the beginning of the war, has caused neutral vessels, and in particular American vessels, to be detained, taken them into their ports, and dragged from them Frenchmen and French pro- perty. France, bound by a treaty with the United States, could find only a real disadvantage in the articles of that treaty, which caused to be respected as American property, English property found on board American vessels. They had a right under this consideration, to expect, that America would take steps in favour of her violated neutrality. One of the Predecessors of the undersigned, in July, 1793, applied on this subject to the Government of the United States—but he was not successful. Never- theless the National Convention, who by their decree of May 9, 1793, had ordered the seizure of the enemy's property on board neutral vessels, declaring at the same time, that the measure should cease when the English should respect neutral flags, had excepted on the 23d of the same month, the Americans from the operation of this general order. But the Convention was obliged soon to repeal the law which con- tained this excepation so favourable to A- mericans. The manner in which the En- glish conducted themselves, the manifest in- tention they had to stop the exportation of provisions from America to France, render- ed it unavoidable.

"The National Convention by this, had restored the equilibrium of neutrality which England had destroyed; had discharged their duty in a manner justified by a thou- sand past examples, as well as by the ne- cessity of the then existing moment. They might, therefore, to recal the orders they had given to seize enemy's property on board American vessels, have waited till the British Government had first definitively revoked the same order, a suspicion only of which was produced by the embargo laid by Congress the 26th of March 1794. But as soon as they were informed, that under orders of the Government of the United States, Mr. Jay was directed to remonstrate against the arbitrary measures of the English they gave order by the law of the Nivose, 3d year, to the ships of war of the Republic to respect American vessels, and the Committee of Public Safety, in their explanatory resolve of the 14th of the same month, hast- ten to sanction the same principles. The National Convencion and the Committee of Public Safety had every reason to believe, that this open and liberal conduct would determine the United States to use every effort to put a stop to the vexations imposed upon their commerce, to the injury of the French Republic. They were deceived in this hope: and though the Treaty of Friend- ship, Navigation and Commerce, between Great Britain and the United States, had been signed six weeks before France adopt- ed the measure I have just spoken of, the English did not abandon the plan they had formed, and continued, to stop and to carry into their ports, all American vessels bound to French ports or returning from them.

"This conduct was the subject of a note which the undersigned addressed, on the 7th Vendemaire, 4th year (29th Sept. 1795, O. S.) to the Secretary of State. The re- monstrances which it contained were found- ed upon the duties of neutrality, upon the principles which Mr. Jefferson had laid down in his letter to Mr. Pinkney, dated 13th Sept. 1793. Yet this note has remain- ed without an answer, though recalled to the remembrance of the Secretary of State by a dispatch of the 9th Germinal, 4th year (29th March, 1796, O. S.); and American vessels bound to French ports or returning from them have still been seized by the En- glish—Indeed more; they have added a new vexation to those they had already imposed upon the Americans.—They have impress- ed seamen from on board American vessels, and have thus found the means of strenthen- ing their crews at the expence of the Ame- ricans, without the government of the U. nited States having made known to the un- dersigned the steps they had taken to ob- tain satisfaction for this violation of neutral- ity so hurtful to the interest of France, as the undersigned had set forth in his dispatch- es to the Secretary of State of the 9th Ger- minal, 4th year (29th March, 1796. O. S.), 19th Germinal (8th April, 1796), and 1st Floreal (20th April, 1796), which have re- mained without answer.

The French Government, then, finds it- self, with respect to America at the pre- sent time, in circumstances similar to those of the year 1793, and if it sees itself obliged to abandon, with respect to them and neu- tral powers in general, the favourable line of conduct which they had pursued, and to adopt different measures, the blame should fall upon the British Government, it is their conduct which the French Government has been obliged to follow.

"The undersigned Minister Plenipotenti- ary conceives it his duty to remark to the Secretary of State, that the neutral govern- ments or allies of the Republic have nothing to fear as to the treatment of their flag by the French, since, if keeping within the bounds of their neutrality, they cause the rights of that neutrality to be respected by the English, the Republic will respect them. But if, through weakness, partiality or o ther motives, they should suffer the English to sport with the neutrality, and turn it to their advantage, could they then complain when France to restore the ballance of neu- trality to its equilibrium, shall act in the same manner as the English? No, certainly —for the neutrality of a nation consists in granting to Belligerent powers the same ad- vantages, and that neutrality no longer ex- ists, when in the course of the war; that neutral nation grants to one of the Belliger- ent powers advantages not stipulated by treaties anterior to the war, or suffers that power to seize upon them. The neutral go- vernment cannot then complain if the other Belligerent power will enjoy advantages which its enemy enjoys, or, if it is seizes on them—otherwise that neutral government would deviate, with respect to it, from the line of neutrality and would become its ene- my.

"The undersigned Minister Plenipoten- tiary, thinks it useless farther to develope these principles. He does not doubt that the Secretary of State feels all their force, and that the Government of the United States will maintain from all violation a neu- trality which France has always respected, and will always respect when her enemies do not make it turn to her detriment.

"The undersigned Minister Plenipotenti- ary embraces this opportunity of reiterating to the Secretary of State the assurance of his esteem, and informs him, at the same time, that he will cause this note to be print- ed, in order to make publicly known the motives which, at the present juncture, in- fluence the French Republic.

"Done at Philadelphia, 6th of Brumaire, 5th Year of the French Republic, One and Indivisible (27th Oct. 1795, O. S.).

"P. A. ADET."

Extract from the register of the resolves of the Executive Directory, of the 14th Messidor (July 2) 4th year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

"The Executive Directory, considering that if it becomes the faith of the French nation to respect treaties or conventions which secure to the flags of some neutral or friendly powers, commercial advantages, the result of which is to be common to the contracting powers; those same advantages (if they should turn to the benefit of our enemies, either through the weakness of our allies or of neutrals, or through fear, through interested views, or through what- ever motives) would *ipso facto* warrant the inexecution of the articles in which they were stipulated,

DECREES AS FOLLOWS:

"All neutral or all allied powers shall, without delay, be notified, that the flag of the French Republic will treat neutral vessels either as to confiscation, as to searches or capture, in the same manner as they shall suffer the English to treat them.

"The minister of foreign relations is charged with the execution of the present order, which shall not be printed.

"CARNOT, President."

Reply of the Secretary of State of the United States to the Note of M. ADET.

Department of State Nov. 1st, 1795.

"SIR,

"I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Nnote of the 27th ult. cover- ing a decree of the Executive Directory of the French Republic, concerning the com- merce of neutral nations.

"This decree makes no distinction be- tween neutral powers, who can claim only the rights secured to them by the law of na- tions, and others between whom, and the French Republic treaties have imposed spe- cial obligations. Where no treaties exist, the Republic by seizing and confiscating the property of their enemies, found on board neutral vessels, would only exercise an acknowledged right under the law of nations. If towards such neutral nations the French Republic has forborne to exercise this right, the forbearance has been perfect- ly gratuitous. The United States, by virtue of their treaty of commerce with France, stand on different ground.

"In the year 1778, France voluntarily entered into a commercial treaty with us, on principles of perfect reciprocity, and expresly stipulating *that free ships should make free goods*. That is, if France should be at war with any nation with whom the United States should be at peace, the goods (except contraband) and the persons of her enemies (soldiers in actual service excepted) found on board the vessels of the United States, were to be free from capture.

"That on the other hand, if the United States should engage in war with any nation while France remained at peace, then the goods (except contraband) and the persons of her enemies (soldiers in actual service ex- cepted) found on board French vessels, were also to be free from capture. This is plainly expressed in the twenty third article of that treaty; and demonstrates that the reciprocity thereby stipulated was to ope- rate at *different periods*: that is, at one time in favour of one of the contracting parties, and of the other at another time. At the present time the United States being at peace, they possess by the treaty, the right of carrying the goods of the enemies of France, without subjecting them to capture. But what do the spirit of the decree of the Executive Directory, and the current of your observations require? That the United States should now gratuitously renounce this right.

"And what reason is assigned for denying to us the enjoyment of this right? Your own words furnish the answer. 'France *bound by treaty* to the United States, *could find only a real disadvantage* in the articles of that treaty, which caused to be respected as American property, English property found on board American vessels.' This requisi- tion, and the reason assigned to support it alike excite surprize. The American Go- vernment, Sir, conscious of the purity of its intentions, of its impartial observance of the laws of neutrality, and of its inviolable re- gard to treaties, cannot, for a moment, ad- mit that it has forfeited the right to claim a reciprocal observance of stipulations on the part of the French Republic; whose Friend- ship, moreover, it has ever cultivated with perfect sincerity. This right formerly in- fringed by a decree of the National Conven- tion, was recognized anew by the repeal of that decree. Why it should be again ques- tioned, we are at a loss to determine. We are ignorant of any new restraints on our commerce by the British Government: on the contrary, we possess recent official infor- mation *that no new orders have been issued*. The captures made by the British of Ame- rican vessels having French property on board, are warranted by the law of nations. The force and operation of this law was contemplated by France and the United States when they formed their treaty of commerce; and their special stipulation on this point, was meant as an exception to an universal rule. Neither our weakness nor our strength have any choice, when the question concerns the observance of a known rule of the law of nations.

"You were pleased to remark, that the conduct of Great Britain in capturing Ame- rican vessels bound to and from French ports, had been the subject of a note, which on the 29th of September, 1794, you ad- dressed to the Secretary of State; but which remained without answer. Very sufficient reasons may be assigned for the omission.—The subject, in all its aspects, had been already officially and publicly discussed; and the principles and ultimate measures of the United States, founded on their indis- putable rights, were as [illegible]. But if the subject had not, by discussions, been already [illegible] be a matter of surprise that [illegible] a repugnance to answer a [illegible] such informations as these!

"It must then be clear to [illegible] will discard prejudices, love, [illegible] a word, all the passions which [illegible] ment astray, that the French [illegible] have a right to complain. [illegible] government suffered the Eng[illegible] the commercial relations [illegible] tween her and the United [illegible] *perfidious condescension* it per[illegible] lish to violate a right which [illegible] *its own honour and interest* [illegible] der the *cloak of neutrality*. [illegible] England a poignard to cut the [illegible] faithful ally; if, in fine, [illegible] *tyrannical and homicidal rage* [illegible] *tain, it concurred* to oblige [illegible] France into the horrors of [illegible] the sake of preserving harmo[illegible] preferred to a comment on [illegible]

"You are also pleased to [illegible] letters of March and April [illegible] the impresses of American [illegible] ships, and complain, that the [illegible] of the United States had not [illegible] you the steps they had taken to [illegible] faction. This, Sir, was a [illegible] cerned only that government, [illegible] pendent nation, we were not [illegible] der an account to any other, of [illegible] we deemed proper for the pro[illegible] own citizens; so long as there [illegible] slightest ground to suspect that [illegible] ment ever acquiesced in any [illegible]

"But permit me to recur to [illegible] the decree of the Executive Di[illegible]

"As before observed, we are [illegible] formed, that the British Gov[illegible] issued no new orders for capture [illegible] sels of the United States. We [illegible] cially informed, that, on the [illegible] the notification of that decree [illegible] of the United States at Paris [illegible] formation;" whether orders [illegible] the seizure of neutral vessels, [illegible] formed that no such order was [illegible] further, that none such would be [illegible] case the British did not seize [illegible] This communication from the [illegible] of the United States at Paris, to their [illegible] in London, was dated the 28th [illegible] But the decree of the Directory [illegible] the 14th Messidor, answering to the 2d of July. These circumstances, [illegible] some observations in your note, leave the American Government in a state [illegible] tainty of the real intentions of the Govern- ment of France.

"Allow me then to ask, whether, in the actual state of things, our commerce is con- sidered as liable to suffer any new [illegible] on the part of the French Republic; whe- ther the restraints now exercised by the Bri- tish Government, are considered as of a na- ture to justify a denial of those rights which are pledged to us by our Treaty with your nation? Whether orders have been actually given to the ships of war and privateers of the French Republic to capture ships of the United States? And what, if they exist, are the precise terms of those orders?

"These questions, Sir, you will see are highly interesting to the United States. It is with extreme concern that the Govern- ment finds itself reduced to the [illegible] asking an explanation of this nature, and it shall be informed that a new line of con- duct is to be adopted towards this Country, on the ground of the decree referred to. It is regret, that principles should now be [illegible] oned, which, after repeated discussions, both here and in France, have been declared to be founded, as we conceive [illegible] of impartial neutrality, of [illegible] Treaty, and of the laws of nat[illegible] Sir, you will find it convenient [illegible] answer, to remove the suspense [illegible] Government of the United [illegible] helu on the questions above [illegible]

"I shall close this letter with [illegible] on the singularity of your [illegible] lication of your note. As it [illegible] United States, it was properly [illegible] its government, to which [illegible] the right of communicating it, [illegible] and manner, as it should think [illegible] citizens of the United States.

"I am, Sir, with great [illegible]

"Your most obedient [illegible]

"TIMOTHY PI[illegible]

"*Mr. ADET, Minister Plen[illegible]*

"*of the French Republic*, &c."

Exclusive of shallops and [illegible] there were the following vessels [illegible] harbour on Saturday last, viz. [illegible] brigs, 72 schooners, and 50 [illegible] 291.

The following is an extract [illegible] from a respectable house in A[illegible] their correspondents at New [illegible] September 19.

"The news of the day is that [illegible] Prussia has declared war against [illegible] of Germany; that his troops [illegible] and that likely the ports of [illegible] Embden will be shut against [illegible] to oblige that court to enter [illegible] peace. How far the news [illegible] cannot say, but we are certain [illegible] of great events. If peace [illegible] place soon, war is likely to [illegible] doubled animosity."

On the 28th ult. the general assembly of Vermont, chose the Hon. Isaac Tichenor, senator to Congress, in the room of Mr. Robinson resigned. Mr. Tichenor is elected to serve at the next session of Congress, and for the five years succeeding, and has accepted his appointment.—At the late election of a representative for the eastern district of Congress, the whole number of votes was 519—of these 291 were for Mr. Buck.—The scattering votes amounted to 38, of which not more than three were for the same person.

Richard Howell, Esq. is re-elected Governor of the State of New Jersey.

A bill is now before the assembly of New Jersey for the erection of Free Schools in that state, to be supported by a general tax.

NEW YORK, November 11.

The Seneca nation, we are informed, have given their consent to the commanding officer of the American troops at Niagara, that a road should be opened from the Genesee river to the landing on the Niagara river, through the lands which they still retain as their property. The distance is 80 miles.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 19.

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Mr. Scull,

I HAVE no personal quarrel with the Westmoreland Elector, being always treated by him, with friendship, politeness, and decency, except in his publications of the third and tenth of September last, in which I did then, and do yet think, that whatever his meaning might have been, yet the understanding and feelings of the people of Westmoreland county, in general, and myself in particular, were ungenerously insulted by him. The gentleman has too much good sense not to know, that if his delineation of the character of Findley, and the people of Westmoreland county is a just one, and if I had the object in view which he has said three I had, then myself, and all the people of Westmoreland county, who voted for Findley at the last election, ought to be looked upon with contempt, as the most despicably ignorant or wicked creatures, on the face of the earth.

With respect to the aristocratical pride, about which the Elector speaks, we need not differ; for I myself possess such a large quantity of the democratical kind of that article, as will prevent him, or any other person, from turning his opinion of men and things down my throat, without my consent.

When the time shall arrive, that I shall be at a loss to know what ought to be the subject of "pulpit oratory" and whether I ought to "believe in a story of such fabulous structure as that of Eve and the serpent," I shall perhaps apply to the gentleman, and those persons whose opinions he has quoted, in order to receive information from them; but at present, neither my sentiments, nor "piety" are much affected by his, or their opinion of those subjects.

The Elector appears to be anxious to know my reasons for treating his publications with some degree of contempt, and has himself assigned some, but he has been so exceedingly unfortunate, as not to meet with the true reason; but if he continues to solicit an explanation, and nothing less will satisfy him, it may be possible to persuade me to relieve his mind and gratify his curiosity. But as I have not transgressed the laws of veracity, politeness, and decency in the observations which I heretofore made respecting his first publication, I have now no apology to make, and shall therefore take no further notice of his last performance than to observe, that the quakers dog, puppy-ism, &c. were not used by me, nor have I any hand, directly or indirectly, in that publication in which they made their appearance.

Lest mankind, although I wish to live in friendship with the Elector, yet there cannot be any thing on earth more perfectly indifferent with me, as to the steps which he may think proper to take in the business, than his humble servant.

A POLITICAL FREE THINKER.

Westmoreland County, Nov. 5, 1796.

THE Inhabitants of the Borough of Pittsburgh are requested to attend at the house of Mr. John Reed, on Monday Evening, the 21st inst. at six o'clock, to take into consideration business respecting the Borough.

By order of the Burgesses,
H. MORRISON, Town Clerk.

Borough of Pittsburgh, Nov. 17, 1796.

Two Apprentices to the SADLER Trade, wanted by
JAMES ANDERSON.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 16, 1796.

N. B. Eight Shillings and Four Pence per hundred will be given for Cow Tails.

FOUND, in August last, in the Monongahela river, a flour Cask containing sundry Articles. The owner proving property and paying charges may have them again. Apply to THOMAS WALTON, near Butler's ferry opposite the upper end of the Scotch Bottom.

Nov. 16, 1796.

William Earl,

REQUESTS all persons who are in his debt to come forward and pay off their respective accounts before the 15th of December next. Suits will be indiscriminately commenced against those who neglect this notice. He has lately received a number of BOOKS, amongst which are the works of Willison, Dodd, Doddridge, Pike, Edwards, Bolton, Russel, Bunyan and other eminent divines.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 18, 1796.

John Irwin,

HAS just received and opened for Sale at his Store, wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms, a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE

suitable to the Season.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 16, 1796.

Pittsburgh, November 17, 1796.

THE subscriber intends to commence teaching in the School House lately occupied by Mr. John Hargy, on Monday the 21st curt. and flatters himself that he will render satisfaction to those who may entrust children to his care.

ELIPHAZ DOUGLAS.

THE partnership of LEWIS BOND & Co. has this day dissolved by mutual consent, they once more request those indebted to call and settle off their accounts without delay, otherwise they will be put in the hands of the proper officers for recovery.

LEWIS BOND.
ABIJAH HUNT.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 10, 1796.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from Bryans Mill on Racoon Creek, a bay Mare two years old last spring, her hind feet white, a snip on her nose, branded I. B. on the left shoulder, but perhaps not perceivable. Whoever takes up said Mare that the owners may have her again, shall have the above reward and if brought home all reasonable charges paid by.

JOHN or HENRY BRYAN.

Nov. 12, 1796

THE sale of the lands in the seven ranges, which began on the 24th Oct. is suspended until the 23d inst. when it will be opened at this place.

Ar. St. CLAIR, } Superintendents
Gr. WALLACE, }

Pittsburgh, Nov. 11, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE Tract of Land containing 436 acres, on the waters of Chartiers creek, about three quarters of a mile of John Fawcett's mills, Washington County, about twelve miles from Pittsburgh and four from Cannonsburgh, and the great road from M'Kee's Ferry, to the Ohio leading through it, with three improvements and upwards of one hundred acres of cleared land, with a quantity of good meadow thereon all under good fence, there is a good dwelling house, shingled barn with other appertenances thereon, and a good bearing orchard. It is needless to mention the quality of the land as it is expected none will purchase without viewing said place, for terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

THOMAS FAWCETT.

November 7, 1796.

NOTICE

WHereas, my wife has left my bed and board without the least provication, therefore I forewarn all persons from trusting or harboring her upon my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting.

HENRY SWAGER,

October 27, 1796.

FOR SALE,

TWO lots in M'Kees part situate as follows viz. No 73, fronting 60 feet on Market Street, within one lot of the diamond and extending back to Strawberry Alley 140 feet. No 114 fronting on Fifth Street 60 feet, within two lots of the diamond and extending back to Chesnut Alley 140 feet. Terms will be known by application to the subscriber at his ferry on the south side of the Monongahela river opposite Pittsburgh.

Also a bright bay horse, about 14 hands high 5 years old.

WILLIAM HERD.

Pittsburgh Nov. 3, 1796.

Clapboard and Shingle Nails,
a few Kegs, for Sale by
WILLIAM CHRISTY.

Pittsburgh, September 2, 1796.

FOR SALE,

SUNDRY Tracts of choice Land, in Armstrong township and Westmoreland county, some of which are situated in the forks of Kiskaminates and Alleghany rivers, and the residue on Plumb creek a branch of Crooked creek. For particulars respecting the purchase and payment of said lands in the forks of the rivers, apply to Mr. William Jackson, near Wartens sleeping place, who is furnished with draughts, and who will shew the land: and for those on Plumb creek apply to Col. Robert Elder, on Crooked creek, who will likewise shew the land; or to the subscriber near Harrisburg, in Dauphin county. JOSHUA ELDER.

October 22, 1796.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Mail from the city of Philadelphia to the borough of Lancaster, and from the borough of Lancaster to the city of Philadelphia, will after the fourteenth day of this present month of August, be carried three times a week in the mail-stages [Dispatch] and that it will arrive every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at the Post Office, and be taken from the Office every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and be delivered at the Post Office in the city, the same evening.

That all letters intended to be sent by the above mentioned Stages, after that day, will go in the mail, and will be punctually delivered the morning after the arrival of the same at the respective offices. —This arrangement being adopted to accommodate those who trade and correspondence require frequent opportunities to & from the city, which heretofore they were deprived of when the Post passed but once a week.—The strictest attention will be paid to prevent the transportation of letters in any but that which is agreeable to the laws and ordinances of the United States, where regular Posts are established, of which all persons concerned will please to take notice.

To prevent persons from acting under the plea of being strangers to the law, the following extract from it is subjoined:

Sect. 14. and be it further enacted, That if any person, other than the Post master General or his deputies, or persons by them employed, shall be concerned in setting up or maintaining any foot or horse post, stage waggon or other stage carriage, on any established post road, or any packet boat or other vessel, to ply regularly from one place to another between which a regular communication by water shall be established by the U. S. and shall receive any letters or packet, other than newspapers, magazines or pamphlets, and carry the same by such foot or horse post, stage waggon or other stage carriage, packet boat or vessel, (excepting only such letter or letters, as may be directed to the owner or owners of such conveyance, and relating to the same, or to the person to whom any package or bundle in such conveyance is intended to be delivered) every person so offending, shall forfeit, for every such offence, the sum of fifty dollars:—*Provided*, That it shall be lawful for any person to send letters or packets by a special messenger.

By order of the Postmaster General,
WILLIAM HAMILTON, D. P. M.

AND NOTICE is also given, that the mail from Philadelphia to Fort Pitt will arrive in the same stages every Saturday evening, at the Post Office in Lancaster, and will go on in a stage and four good horses provided for the purpose, every Sunday morning, and return every Wednesday evening, taking the route established by law, which is through Yorktown, Carlisle and Shippensburgh, from whence the mail will go on, on horseback. The mail stage from Lancaster to Shippensburgh, will, in addition to the mail, carry six passengers, and no more, whose fare will be five dollars going, and the same returning, with the usual allowance of baggage. And as the stages from Lancaster to Philadelphia will from and after that day run thro' every day, such passengers as please to avail themselves of a passage in the mail stage from Shippensburgh to Lancaster may proceed on to the city any day in the week excepting Sunday.

The proprietors of this line of Stages entertain a grateful sense of the encouragement they have experienced from a generous public, and as it will be their constant study to be punctual on every occasion, and to furnish good, safe and easy carriages, and sober, attentive, and obliging drivers, they hope for a continuance of the patronage of their friends and the public.

MATTHIAS SLOUGH,
JOHN DUNWOODY,
HUNT DOWNING,
WILLIAM GEER.

Lancaster, August 11, 1796.

N. B. Newspapers will be carried for subscribers as often as they may be pleased to order in every week.

Books For Sale.

IMPORTED from London a choice collection of the best English Authors—the whole are calculated for a small private Library, they will be sold together or in separate works. Likewise a few French and Medical books, consisting of Dictionaries &c. Also a few Surgeon's instruments—Enquire of Patrick Murphy's

Pittsburgh, Nov. 18, 1796.

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg leave to inform the public that the Fulling Business will be carried on this season at the mill on Peter's creek, known by the name of Hartford's mill. Cloth left with Mr. John Finley, Samuel Black, at Parkinson's ferry, and at Joseph Cornel's, sign of the Black Horse, will be taken away, dressed, and returned in a specified time. Those who will favour them with their custom may depend on having their work done in the best manner, by

DAVID POTTER.
ISAIAH JONES.

Nov. 16, 1796.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 19.

Returns of the Election for Electors of a President and Vice President of the United States, from the City of Philadelphia, and Counties of Philadelphia, Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Lancaster, York, Montgomery, Berks, and Cumberland give a majority in favor of what is called the Adams ticket of 3000 votes. The counties of Washington, Westmoreland, Allegheny, Fayette, Green, Somerset, and Bedford, give about the same majority in favour of the Jefferson ticket. The returns from the other counties have not been received, so that we can not, with certainty, say who are the Electors.

*** THE Post-Office is removed to Mr. GEORGE ADAMS's, eight doors below the Printing Office.

By Yesterday's Mail.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.

The only arrivals from Europe since our last is a vessel at Marblehead from Bourdeaux, and the Winifred from Liverpool, at Norfolk, which, though they had each a passage of thirty days only, bring no later news than has been already communicated.

General Cleveland, of Connecticut, attended by a company of surveyors, arrived in Albany a few days ago, from Lake Erie, having, during the summer, been running the out lines of the Connecticut lands on that Lake, and dividing them into Townships.—The General reports very favourable of the land, climate, &c. He explored the river Cayahoga, which he says is boatable within four miles of the Muskingham, and demonstrates that the transportation of West India goods into the Ohio, by way of Albany, can be effected at 50 per cent. and dry goods at 75 per cent. lower than by the present conveyances.

Nov. 11. The ratification of the Explanatory Article added to the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation between the United States and his Britonic Majesty, were exchanged at London on the 6th day of October last. This event is promulgated by a proclamation of the President of the United States, dated the 4th instant.

On Wednesday two Houses of New-York Legislature made choice of John Lawrence, Esq. (now district Judge) as Senator of the United States in the room of Mr. King.—

On the 8th instant, the Legislature of New-York proceeded to the nomination & appointment of ELECTORS on the part of that State, for the election of President and Vice President of the United States.—After the respective nominations by an appel nominal were gone through, the Houses met in the great Court room, compared their lists, and were found perfectly to agree in the following

NOMINATION TICKET:

Lewis Morris,	West chestr	County
Richard Thorn,	Queens	Do.
Abijah Hammond,	New-York	Do.
Johannes Miller,	Chester	Do.
Peter Cantine, Jun	Dutchess	Do.
R. Van Rensselaer,	Columbia	Do.
William Root,	Rensselaer	Do.
Abrm. Ten Broeck,	Albany	Do.
John Honeywood,	Washington	Do.
Charles Newkirk,	Montgomery	Do.
Peter Smith,	Herkemer	Do.
Abrm Tan Veghten,	Albany	Do.

The whole number of voters in the assembly was 102.—Two of the candidates had this number of suffrages; the other candidates had from 82 to 100; there were very few straggling votes. This ticket is what is called a Federal Ticket.

720

THE WOUNDED SOLDIER.

THE Sun was just retir'd the dew of eve
Their glow worm lustre scatter'd o'er the vale:
The lonely Nightingale began to grieve,
Telling, with many a pause, her tend'rest tale.

No clamourous rude disturb'd the pen-
sive hour,
And the young Moon, yet fearful of the
Night,
Rear'd her pale cresent o'er the burnish'd
tow'r,
That caught the parting Orb's still ling'r-
ing light.

Twas then, where peasant footsteps mark'd the way,
A wounded Soldier feebly mov'd along,
Nor aught regarded he the soft'ning ray,
Nor the melodious bird's expressive song.

On crutches borne his mangled limbs he drew,
Unsightly remnants of the battle's rage;
While Pity, in his youthful form, might view
The helpless prematurity of age.

Then, as with strength contortions, lab'r-
ing slow,
He gain'd the summit of his native hill,
And saw the well known prospect spread below,
The farm, the Cot, the Hamlet and the Mill.

In spite of Fortitude, one struggling sigh
Shook the firm texture of his torture'd heart;
And from his hollow and dejected eye
One trembling tear hung ready to de-
part

"How chang'd," he cried, "is the fair scene to me,
"Since last across this narrow path I went;
"The soarin[illegible]k felt not superior glee,
"Nor any [illegible] breast more true con-
tent.

"When the fresh [illegible]er the mea-
dow thrown,
"Amidst the busy thr[illegible] still appear'd
"My prowess too at harvest-time was shewn,
"While Lucy's carol ev'ry labour cheer'd.

"The burning rays I scarcely seem to feel,
"If the dear Maiden near me chanc'd to rove;
"Or if she deign'd to share my frugal meal,
"It was a rich repast, a feast of love.

"And when at evening, with a Rustic's pride,
"I dared the sturdiest wrestler on the green;
"What joy was mine! to hear her at my side.
"Extol my vigour, and my manly mien.

"And now no more the sprightly Lass shall run,
"To bid me welcome from the sultry plain;
"But her averted eye my sight shall shun,
"And all our cherish'd fondest hopes be vain.

"Alas! my parents must ye too indure,
"That I should gloom for e'er your homely mirth,
"Exist upon the pittance ye procure.
"And make ye curse the T'bour that gave me birth?

O hapless day! when at a neighbouring wake,
"The gaudy Serjeant caught my wand'ring eye;
"And as his tongue of war and honour spake,
"I felt a wish to conquer or to die.

"Then while he bound the ribbons on my brow,
"He talk'd of Captains kinds, and Gen'rals good;
"Said, a whole nation would my fame avow,
"And *bounty* call'd the purchase of blood.

"Yet I refused that *bounty*, disdain'd
To *sell* my service in a *righteous cause*;
"And such to my dull sense it was ex-
plain'd,
"The cause of the Monarchs, Justice and the Laws.

"The rattling drums beat loud, the fifes began,
"My King and Country seem'd to ask my aid;
"Thro' ev'ry vein the thrilling ardour ran,
"I left my humble Cot, my village Maid.

"O hapless day! torn from my Lucy's charms,
I thence was hurried to scene of strife;
"To painful marches and the din of arms,
"The wreck of reason, and the waste of life.

"In boat[illegible]some vessels now with crowds confin'd,
"Now led with hosts to slaughter in the field;
"[illegible]w backward driv'n, like leaves before the wind,
"Too weak to stand, and yet asham'd to yield.

"Till oft repeated victories inspir'd
"With ten-fold fury the indignant foe;
"Who ruthless still advanc'd, as we retir'd
"And laid our boasted, proudest honours low.

"Thro' frozen deserts then compell'd to fly,
"Our bravest legion moulder'd fast a-
way,
"Thousands of wounds and sickness left to die,
"While hov'ring ravens mark'd them for their prey,

"Ah! sure Remorse their savage hearts must rend,
"Whose selfish, desp'rate phrenzy could decree,
"That in one mass of murder MAN should blend,
"Who sent the slave to fight against the *Free*.

"Unequal contest!—at fair Freedom's call,
"The lowliest Hind glows with celestial fire;
"SHE rules, directs, prevades and conquers all,
"And ARMIES at her sacred glance expire.

"Then be this warfare of the world accurs'd
"The Son now weeps not on the Father's bier;
"But grey-hair'd age, for nature is revers'd,
"Drops o'er his children's grave an joy tear."

Thus having spoke,—by varying passions toss,
He reached the threshold of his Parent's shed,
Who knew not of his fate, yet mourn'd him lost
AMIDST THE NUMBER *of the* UNNAM'D DEAD.

Soon as they heard his well-remember'd voice,
A ray of rapture chas'd habitual care;
"Our Henry lives! we may again rejoice!"
And Lucy sweetly blush'd, for she was there.

BUT WHEN HE ENTER'D IN SUCH HORRID GUISE,
His Mother shriek'd and dropp'd upon the floor:
His Father look'd to Heav'n with streaming eyes
And Lucy sunk alas! to rise no more!

O may this Tale, which Agony must close,
Give deep contrition to the *self-call'd Great*;
And shew the POOR how hard the Lot of those
Who shed their blood for MINISTERS OF STATE!

DELLA CRUSCA.

A. & J. BARKER,

HAS just received and now opening at the corner store, of Andrew Watson's New House, a large & general assortment, of Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Cutlerey, Stuff and Leather Shoes. Also a good assortment of warranted Bolting Cloths, of which they intend keeping a regular supply, all of which they intend to dispose at the most reduced prices for Cash or Country produce.

N. B. Storage for Goods to be had at said place, a generous price given for all kinds of peltry.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 1796.

WANTED,

BY *the Subscriber, a Distiller of a good recommendation, that will engage to give two gallons of good proof whiskey for every bushel of good merchantable Rye delivered to him, and take for his labour the overplus—He will be furnished with a commodious Still-house with two stills, one sixty gallons and the other one hundred and fourteen—The wood cut and at the door, the Rye will be delivered in good order for immediate use, and every other necessary waned, in good order.*

JACOB. NESSLY

Near the mouth of Yellow Creek, Ohio County, Virginia, Oct. 24, 1796

Wm. WOODS, & Co.

AT their New-Store, at the corner of of Diamond alley and opposite the Market house, have received a very neat and handsome assortment of dry Goods, Hardware, and Groceries, all which they are determined to sell at a very reduced profit for Cash, or Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, September 28, 1796 tf

JEREMIAH BARKER,

HAS just received a neat and general assortment of GOODS, suitable for the approaching season which he is determined to sell low for cash or Deer Skins.

October 20, 1796.

Treasury Department,
September 28th 1796.

NOTICE,

IS herby given, that proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of Treasury until the expiration of the first day of March next ensuing, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of June 1797. to the thirty first day of May 1798. both days inclusive, at the place and within the districts hereafter mentioned, viz.

At Ofwego, at Niagara, at Presque'Isle, at Sandusky Lake, and on Sandusky River, at Detroit, at Michilimackinac at Fort Franklin, at Pittsburgh, at Cincinnati, at Fort Hamilton, at Fort St. Clair, at Fort Jefferson, at Grenville, at Pecque Town, and Loramies Store, at Fort Adams, at Fort Wayne, at Fort Defiance, at any place below Fort Defiance, on the Miami River, to Lake Erie, at Fort Stueben, at Fort Massac, to the south boundary of the United States on the River Mississippi, at Fort Knox, at Occatano.

If supplies shall be required for any posts or places not mentioned in this notice, all such supplies shall be furnished at prices proportioned to those to be paid at the posts before recited, or as may be hereafter agreed on between the United States and the Contractor.

The rations to be supplied are to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound two ounces of Bread or Flour,
One pound two ounces of Beef or fourteen ounces of Pork or Bacon,
Half a gill of Rum Brandy or Whiskey.
One quart & half a pint of Salt,
Two quarts Vinegar,
Two pounds of Soap,
One pound of Candles.
} per. 100 Rations.

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, as that there shall at all times, during the said term, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, and Oswego, for the term of six months in advance and each of the other posts, for the term of at least three months in advance, in good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is to be understood, that the Contractor, is to be at the expence and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops at each post and that all losses sustained by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the prices of the articles captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more persons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secetady of the Treasury

TO BE SOLD

ONE *of the best Tracts of Land in Westmoreland County situated on the plain above the bank of Youghiogheny and in sight of said river, containing about two hundred and fifty acres; seventy whereof are cleared and fenced, and forty Apple trees, a number of Peach & Pear trees several springs & remarkable fine timbered Land—of sugar trees, Black oak White oak, Hickory, Ash & Black walnut—The land is of the first quality and the most pleasent and unexceptionable situation for farming, there is a valuable sugar camp, and a mill on a stream of water passing through part of said tract, on which stream above and below, are two saw mills and a grist mill, adjoining said land there are several quarries of limestone as well as freestone. The cleared land is in the middle of the tract and surrounded with very beautiful groves of lofty timber of different kinds principally Black oak—the Dwelling house and Barn are situated by a spring and near the orchard, and a valuable paled garden—The title is indisputable—It is situated on the east side of Youghiogheny and adjoining the town of Portroyal, and the tract formerly belonging to Col. Christopher Hays now the property of Mr. Blackhous, and seat for iron works.—For terms apply to Andrew Findley, Esq. near Portroyal and near to Marikell's Mill on Sewickly Creek.*

ENNION WILLIAM.

October 27, 1796.

TO BE

A VALUABLE Tra[illegible]
uently situated leading from Greensburg three miles from Gr[illegible] lands of Wilson [illegible] nib and James Hays [illegible] veral excellent springs [illegible] dwelling house, and [illegible] nient spring house [illegible] off the dwelling, and [illegible] Barn on to a bank [illegible] part of the Meadow [illegible] it thirty by twenty two [illegible] with a stone chimney [illegible] shingle roof—a large [illegible] veral stables—there is [illegible] seventy apple-trees [illegible] a number of Cherry [illegible] is above fifty acres well [illegible] bears good wheat [illegible] bered land, about [illegible] meadow, a convenient [illegible] enclosed by spring, [illegible] miles of fine grass and [illegible] apply to James Hays [illegible] said Tract and Oliver's [illegible] bert Williams, near [illegible] An indisputable title will [illegible]

ENNION [illegible]

October 25, 1796.

TO BE SOLD

AT PRIVATE SALE

On the premises for cash [illegible] in March, 1797, the following land, late the property of FARLANE, of Washington State of Pennsylvania, [illegible]

ONE patent tract of land [illegible] creek, about 3-4 of a [illegible] mouth, at Parkeson's Ferry, [illegible] la river,) containing [illegible] poles, and allowance, [illegible] grist and saw-mills, with two pairs of [illegible] —one pair of which, is complete, [illegible] Burrs, four feet four inches, [illegible] ing and sliding ferrens, two bolting [illegible] —The husk and running gears all [illegible] years old, and in good [illegible] stone and lime now hous[illegible] two fire places and garret, [illegible] on an excellant stream, and [illegible] settlement, and commodiously [illegible] the Orleau trade, with a [illegible] square log house for a miller, a [illegible] brick dwelling house, 36 by 3[illegible] story high, with a convenient cellar and garret, 8 fire places, 4 rooms and an entry on the lower flore, with nine windows in front, twenty four lights each and ten windows back, eighteen lights each, and two in the garret—An Apple orchard containing 70 or 80 large bearing trees, about 70 acres of said land cleared and under good fence, thirty of which are first rate bottom—an excellant coal bank about fifteen rood from the house, with several out houses, the wood land [illegible] well timbered, with a variety of good springs.

Also will be sold, at the sign of the Bear in Pittsburgh, the 2d Friday in March, the following patent lots, in the reserved tract opposite Pittsburgh, over the Allegheny river, viz. Town lots Numbers 42, 63, 88 and 89—Out lots, numbers 39, 176, 240 and 241, likewise two patent donation tracts of land containing 400 acres each, on the waters of Shenango and Beaver creeks, number 45 and 51—also the patent tract of land on the main branch of Turtle creek, eighteen miles from Pittsburgh, containing 150 acres and allowance, and an excellant mill seat on a never failing stream.

Any person or persons wishing to purchase, may know the terms by applying to any of the subscribers, proposals will be received by them at any time before the days of sale.

AW. M'FARLANE,
AW. ROBISON,
HUGH M'FARLANE,
FRANCIS M'FARLANE,
GEORGE WILLIAMS,
HUGH M'FARLANE,
attorney for Wm. FARLANE

EVENING SCHOOL,

THE subscriber having opened an Evening School, [illegible] by the month, or quarter, on reasonable terms; those who wish to employ a few hours at the Academy—he will find it to their [illegible]

JOSEPH [illegible]

Pittsburgh Oct. [illegible]

NOTICE

AN Evening School, [illegible] opened by the subscriber in Mr. Thompson's school house, on Monday the [illegible] shillings and six pence per quarter agreeable to the former [illegible]

O[illegible]

Pittsburgh, Oct. [illegible]

PITTSBURGH: Printed by JOHN SCULL, in Front Street, next door to the Corner of Market Subscription at Fifteen Shillings per Annum, Advertisements, Articles of Intelligence, &c. are thankfully